

# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF HALLSVILLE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF HALLSVILLE provides surface water and ground water from CITY OF LONGVIEW & LAKE O THE PINES located in GREG COUNTY & MAIRON COUNTY.

Name RICKEY DUGGER

Phone 903-668-2313

## Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Information about Source Water

CITY OF HALLSVILLE purchases water from CITY OF LONGVIEW. CITY OF LONGVIEW provides purchase surface water from LAKE O THE PINES located in MARION COUNTY.

'[insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. TTHM, HAA5, Lead and Copper, Coliforms)].'

'TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact RICKEY DUGGER 903-668-2313

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.368	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

## 2019 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	11	1.5 - 12.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	14	8.9 - 16.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	11/10/2014	0.059	0.059 - 0.059	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	11/10/2014	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	11/10/2014	5.32	5.32 - 5.32	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	11/10/2014	0.605	0.605 - 0.605	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.176	0.176 - 0.176	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	10/23/2017	0.412	0.412 - 0.412	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Disinfectant Residual

'A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines Total	2019	2.07 Mg/L	0.5 – 3.0 Mg/L	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Violations

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	04/01/2019	06/30/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.



## 2019 Water Quality Report

If you have any health concerns related to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your healthcare provider. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Water Purification Division at 903-237-2780.

### Special Health Information

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

### Substances Expected in Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

<b>Table Definitions</b>	
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</b>	– The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b>	– The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)</b>	– The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)</b>	– The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
<b>Treatment Technique (TT)</b>	– A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	– The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
<b>mrem/year</b>	– millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
<b>pCi/L</b>	– picecuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
<b>NTU</b>	– Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).
<b>ppm</b>	– Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).
<b>ppb</b>	– Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l).
<b>NA</b>	– Not applicable.
<b>ND</b>	– Not detectable at testing limits.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES AT THE TREATMENT PLANTS

Year	Constituent	Average	Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2019	Chloramines (ppm)	2.0	1.75 - 2.28	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2019	Chlorite (ppm)	0.096	0.01 - 0.32	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Barium (ppm)	0.04267	0.031 - 0.054	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Fluoride (ppm)	0.46233	0.377 - 0.614	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2019	Nitrate (ppm)	0.18	0.118 - 0.244	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Gross Beta particles & Photon emitters (pCi/L)	1.467	ND - 4.4	50	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES AT THE TREATMENT PLANTS

Year	Constituent	Average	Detected Range	Typical Source
2019	Total Organic Carbon (ppm) – Source Water	6.92	4.38 – 10.4	Naturally present in the environment.
2019	Total Organic Carbon (ppm) – Drinking Water	3.05	0.91 – 4.57	Naturally present in the environment.
2019	Total Organic Carbon % Removal	55.38	23.6 – 80.8	The TOC removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by the TCEQ to be removed. The City of Longview water system provides the alternative compliance criteria removal ratio required.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no adverse health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products when water is disinfected. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

### REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2019	Turbidity (NTU)	0.29	100	0.3	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and is a measurement of water clarity. This water quality parameter is monitored as a treatment technique (TT).

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP

Year	Constituent	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Source of Contaminant
2019	Lead (ppb)	ND	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Copper (ppm)	0.0008	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

The City of Longview is on a reduced sampling schedule for lead and copper, due to an excellent compliance history. The results listed above are distribution samples taken from the customers' tap. Lead and copper has not been detected in water leaving the water treatment facilities. The source of lead and copper is corrosion of household plumbing systems.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

**REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP**

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Coliform Bacteria	0%	*	0	Presence	Naturally present in the environment
2019	Fecal Coliform Bacteria	ND	*	0	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Longview analyzes over 984 samples each year. All samples taken were negative and did not indicate the presence of coliform bacteria.

\*Presence of coliform in 5% or more of the monthly samples.

**REGULATED SUBSTANCES IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:**

**Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products**

Year	Constituent	Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	15.1	6.6 - 30.7	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	13.8	5.2 - 24.4	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						

**REGULATED SUBSTANCES IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:**

**Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Locational Running Annual Averages**

In October 2012, sampling for the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule began for the City of Longview. This monitoring is very similar to that of the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products sampling. However, it is based on more stringent monitoring requirements.

Year	Constituent	Location	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Location #1	23.1	6.6 - 23.1	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2019		Location #2	21.0	8 - 21.0	80	
2019		Location #3	28.3	12 - 28.3	80	
2019		Location #4	12.8	8.8 - 12.8	80	
2019		Location #5	30.7	12.9 - 30.7	80	
2019		Location #6	12.7	8.9 - 12.7	80	
2019		Location #7	26.4	11.8 - 26.4	80	
2019		Location #8	17.2	12.5 - 17.2	80	
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Location #1	24.4	11.1-24.4	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2019		Location #2	22.1	13.3-22.1	60	
2019		Location #3	20.3	8.9-20.3	60	
2019		Location #4	23.0	9.7-23.0	60	
2019		Location #5	20.2	8.9-20.2	60	
2019		Location #6	13.1	5.2-13.1	60	
2019		Location #7	19.6	8.2-19.6	60	
2019		Location #8	17.0	7-17.0	60	
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						

## REGULATED AT THE SOURCE WATER

The City of Longview testing of lake and river water detected low levels of *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia lamblia* and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) commonly found in surface water. Required levels of inactivation are achieved through disinfection and filtration; however, these treatment methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing diarrhea, cramps and fever when ingested. Although these organisms have been detected in the source waters, the City of Longview utilizes excellent treatment methods of removal and inactivation at the water treatment plants.

## UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation Fourth Cycle

Year	Constituent	Average	Range	Source of Contaminant
2019	Chloroform (ppb)	8.94	4.61 - 11.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2019	Dichlorobromomethane (ppb)	2.01	1.03 - 3.74	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2019	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2019	Acetone (ppb)	5.89	ND-5.89	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2019	2-Butanone (ppb)	0.82	0.76 - 0.86	Naturally occurring, discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

## ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS TESTED IN YOUR WATER SYSTEM:

This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic quality. These parameters are often important to industrial water users or customers with special needs.

Constituent	Units of measure	Longview water
Aluminum	ppm	0.28 - 0.62
Manganese	ppm	0.0019 - 0.025
Nickel	ppm	ND - 0.0012
Copper	ppm	ND
Chloride	ppm	7.64 - 21
Sulfate	ppm	33 - 51.3
pH	pH units	8.8 - 9.5
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	177 - 249
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	20.1 - 38.2
Bicarbonate	ppm	15.6 - 38.2
Dissolved solids	ppm	91 - 162
Calcium	ppm	18.4 - 21.2
Magnesium	ppm	2.32 - 3.65
Potassium	ppm	1.92 - 3.87
Cyanide	ppm	ND-0.0553
Sodium	ppm	5.35 - 13.8
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	55.5 - 68
Total Hardness in Grains	Grains/gallon	1.17 - 4.96



### **Longview's Sources of Drinking Water and Distribution System**

Longview uses surface water from three sources: Lake Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake O' the Pines. A source water assessment has been completed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for all three water sources and the report is available to review by calling us at 903-291-5234 or 903-237-2780. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities. The results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact us at 903-291-5234. To monitor water quality in local rivers, streams, and reservoirs, the City of Longview has a Watershed Management Program. We work closely with the Sabine River Authority, Cherokee Water Company, Northeast Texas Municipal Water District, Texas Railroad Commission, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, American Water Works Association, Texas Water Utilities Association and local industries to monitor and maintain a high level of water quality.

The City of Longview did not experience any water shortages or implement any conservation plans during 2019. In the Water Loss Audit, submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2019 to December 2019, our system lost an estimated 210,500,438 gallons of water. While this is less than 5% of our water pumped, this includes any water line breaks or flushing water lines. If you have any questions about the Water Loss Audit, please call the Water Supply and Purification Division at 903-237-2780.

### **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program**

Watersheds may be susceptible to contamination resulting from flood, erosion, and pollution; also referred to as storm water runoff. The City of Longview has incorporated a program to help manage StormWater Pollution. Storm water pollution is being reduced from the monitoring and modification of the City's operations through good municipal housekeeping. Our program also works to control construction runoff resulting in less sediment, the number one pollutant in our watersheds. Finally, one of the most important parts of this program is the education and involvement of the public and citizens of Longview regarding watersheds and storm water pollution.

#### The Following Guidelines May Help Prevent Storm Water Pollution

- Use fertilizers sparingly
- Sweep up driveways, sidewalks, and gutters
- Never dump, blow, sweep, or wash anything down storm drains
- Don't leave bare spots in your yard
- Compost wastes
- Use less toxic pesticides, follow labels, and learn how to prevent pest problems
- Direct downspouts away from paved surfaces; consider a rain garden to capture runoff
- Take your car to the car wash instead of washing it in the driveway
- Check your car for leaks and recycle your motor oil
- Pick up after your pet

For more information, please feel free to contact the Streets and Drainage Division of the City of Longview's Public Works Department at 903-237-1018.

### **Thirsty for more information about your water?**

- Billing questions 903-237-1030
- Questions about the quality of your drinking water: 903-237-2780
- Water and sewer emergency, service interruptions: 903-236-3030
- To report water security issues: 903-236-3030
- For Backflow Prevention questions: 903-237-2787
- Water conservation or to request a speaker: 903-237-1034
- Source Water Assessment Questions: 903-291-5234
- Storm Water Runoff and Pollution Management 903-237-1067
- To report water pollution: 903-291-5234

**The City Council meets every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month. Call 903-237-1080 or check our website for more information.**

**You can also find us on the internet**

- [www.LongviewTexas.gov](http://www.LongviewTexas.gov)

**The Longview City Hall is located at 300 W. Cotton St. Offices are open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-237-1060, 903-237-2721, 903-237-2786, or 903-237-1199.